(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2903.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1802.

GENOA, June 9.

WE learn, from good authority, that the first conſul has appointed firſt magiſtrate of our government, under the denomination of Doge, citizen Gattiano, now miniſter of our republic at Milan. This citizen, who is generally eſteemed, is one of thoſe whom Buonaparte, in the year 1797, nominated as members of the proviſional government.

MILAN, June 12.

We learn from Meſſina, that a Swediſh frigate arrived there towards the end of laſt month, with a Tripolitan xebec, which ſhe captured after a deſperate engagement againſt four veſſels of that nation —two of which were ſunk. The Swediſh frigate, it is ſaid, had above a hundred men killed or wounded.

BERNE, June 30.

We have at length received poſitive intelligence from the leſſer cantons, but this is far from being ſatisfactory. The conſtitution has been unanimouſly rejected in the three cantons of Schwitz, Uri and Unterwadden. The inhabitants of theſe countries were given to underſtand, that if they rejected this ſecond conſtitution, they would be able, as they long wiſhed, to form an independent ſtate, under the denomination of Tellgan, or county of William Tell. The magiſtrates, inſtead of penning regiſters at their habitations, cauſed the conſtitution to be read in the churches after divine ſervice, and invited thoſe who wiſhed to accept it to repair to the choir, to inſcribe their names in the regiſters opened. But not a perſon would quit his place. The patriots even, that is, thoſe who have filled the public functions in the name of the general government, intimidated by the menaces held out to them, were obliged to vote in the negative. It is thought that government will make new efforts to conciliate the minds of the people in theſe cantons. At Glaris, and in ſeveral other communes, the canton of Lintz, the prefect and ſub-prefects yielding to the ſolicitations of the inhabitants, ſuffered them to meet in communal aſſemblies. The reſult of theſe aſſemblies has been the unanimous rejection of the conſtitution. Appenzel has had frequent communications with Schwitz. The acceptors there are in the minority, but the reſt of the canton of Samns has given a more ſatisfactory reſult.

LONDON, June 28.

In conſequence of the reſtoration of tranquillity in the iſland of St. Domingo, diſpatches have been ſent off to Plymouth, to be forwarded from thence in the Hunter ſloop of war, to admiral Duckworth, at Jamaica, with orders to ſend home all the remaining ſhips of war on that ſtation, except the few which are to be continued on the peace eſtabliſhment.—The Dedaigneuſe frigate which ſailed a few days ſince, has ſimilar diſpatches on board for the Cape of Good Hope and the Eaſt-Indies. One half of the ſhips of war at the former place are to return to England, and the remainder are to proceed to India, with the troops who are about to evacuate that ſettlement, and for the purpoſe of relieving a like number ordered home to be paid off.

July 4.

The Algerines have ſent a fleet of twenty-two ſail of ſhips of war to ſea, amongſt which are ſeveral large frigates.

The Cine Portugueſe frigate, of forty guns, was captured on the 15th of May by an Algerine frigate, and carried into Algiers. She was taken by boarding; the crew having run below, the officers, twenty-one in number, remaining on deck, were cut to pieces.

It is reported that Sir J. B. Warren is to be ſent as miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Peterſburgh.

Yeſterday morning a quarter-maſter of the 3d regiment of guards was drummed out of the ſervice on the parade at the horſe guards, for embezzling his majeſty's ſtores.

Mr. Spencer Smith, our late miniſter at Conſtantinople, and brother to the gallant defender of Acre, is a candidate to repreſent the town of Dover.

The duke of Richmond is happily recovered of his late dangerous illneſs, the gout in his ſtomach, and is gone to Goodwood in Suſſex.

About the cloſe of the rebellion in Ireland, three gentlemen went to the houſe of another in the county of Wicklow, with whom they were acquainted, and were moſt hoſpitably entertained. They ſaid they were on their way to attack their rebel leader, Holt, and were invited by their hoſt to make his houſe their inn on their return; he adding, that he had 2000 guineas to convey to Dublin, and wiſhed to beſpeak protection. They did return, but they murdered him and took his money. One of the three, ſtimulated by remorſe, has turned informer; and the others, one of whom is highly connected, are probably ere this in cuſtody.

We are ſorry to ſee the ſpirit of party prevail in certain journals to an alarming degree, as far as it relates to the buſineſs of the election. The moſt virulent paragraphs are daily inſerted to prejudice electors againſt members whoſe public conduct has given umbrage to theſe diurnal cenſors or to their employers.—Such a method of proceeding may be legal; but to ſay the leaſt, it is intereſted and illiberal.

July 5.

Marſeilles has by conſular decree, been declared an intrepot for foreign merchandiſe, which may remain in the warehouſe for two years. In the courſe of that time thoſe articles which are prohibited in France may be exported.

The town and port of Mahon, in Minorca, were given up the Spaniards by the Engliſh on the 27th of May. We alſo evacuated Porto-Ferrajo in the iſland of Elba, on the evening of the 10th of June.—On the morning of the 11th the French took poſſeſſion of it.

The funds continue to fall. The 5 per cents. are at 53ſ. 49c. which is lower by ¼th than any price they bore ſince the ſigning of the definitive treaty. This depreſſion muſt be attributed to the commercial ſpeculations and enterpriſes ariſing from the reſtoration of peace.

The Hamburg and Dutch mails, which arrived on Saturday, bring us pleaſing intelligence that the health of the archduke Charles is perfectly reſtored; he had arrived at Vienna on the 17th ult.

Letters from Hermanſtadt, ſtate that a body of 5000 Turkiſh troops were within ſight of Paſſwan Oglou's army, at about 28 leagues from Buchareſt, and that an action was hourly expected. Some of Paſſwan Oglou's troops have made their appearance on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, but they were repulſed by the Auſtrian forces.

The emperor of Ruſſia (who travelled under the title of the Compte de Ruſſie) was met at ſome diſtance from Mamel by his Pruſſian majeſty, when the latter who was on horſeback, came to the Imperial carriage, he alighted, and the emperor at the ſame time getting out of his carriage, the two royal perſonages ſaluted and embraced each other. The emperor then mounted one of his Pruſſian majeſty's horſes, and the two monarchs rode together into the city, followed by their retinue, likewiſe on horſeback. When they reached the houſe of the merchant Lorck, at which their Pruſſian majeſties reſide, the queen of Pruſſia came out to meet her illuſtrious viſitor, and ſurpriſed him with an embrace, and his Imperial majeſty preſſed her hand to his lips. After dinner his Imperial majeſty proceeded to his reſidence, which is in the houſe of merchant Glagau, in Linden-ſtreet. The proprietor of this houſe receives 200 rubles per day. The price of proviſions in that city has riſen to an enormous height.

As this paper was going to preſs, we received Paris journals of the 1ſt. They do not afford a ſingle article worthy of notice.

By the Dutch mail of Saturday we received the following account of a remarkable literary character:

"The 24th died here, Mr. Irhoven van Dam, late ſecretary of the council of American poſſeſſions, and one who may be ranked among the greateſt literary men of Europe. His exterior figure diſtinguiſhed him from moſt other men: he was ſmall of ſtature, ſhort of body, high breaſted, very hump-backed, his head reclining downwards; his noſe extremely long, his mouth one of the wideſt, and his eyes penetrating; and this ſingular machine was ſupported by two laths inſtead of legs. Such was the habitation of a ſoul which was too great for its confined limits.

"He ſpoke almoſt all the living languages as fluently as his mother tongue. He was alſo ſkilled in the Greek, Hebrew and Latin languages, as well as in ſeveral of the ſciences. In all that had relation to the Belles-Letters he excelled; and in which he would have been famous throughout Europe, and obtained an immortal name, if the pen had not been devoted to politics. He paſt the latter part of his life as a miſerable martyr, either in political diſputes, or the compoſition of dry ſpiritleſs papers relating to the affairs of the Weſt-Indies. He was great in forming plans, but unſteady in carrying them into execution; continual changeableneſs was his chief failing, by which means he did not long poſſeſs the ſame friends. Stateſmen enticed and employed him to draw up compoſitions of importance, many of whom have cut a figure at the expence of his labours. However conſiderable his ſervices in this way, he ſeems to have been moſtly paid with promiſes, for his means were always ſcanty, although his wants were few; in ſhort his affluence never diſturbed his tranquility."

SALEM, Auguſt 20.

Captain Shillaber, from Mogadore, heard nothing of a rupture between the emperor of Morocco and the United States. He ſailed from Mogadore the 1ſt July. In June, by order of his Imperial majeſty, mules and wool were forbidden to be exported.—Every kind of buſineſs dull there.—Mr. Lambert, the mate, informs us, it was reported there that a combination of the northern powers againſt the Moors were forming, which was the cauſe of the prohibition of the exportation of mules and wool.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

We learn that captain Smith, who has arrived at quarantine road from Cadiz, confirms the news of the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Moors towards the United States, but furniſhes nothing further of capt. M'Niel's affair in the Mediterranean.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

We lately mentioned that a French ſquadron had ſailed from Leghorn on a ſecret expedition. A recent foreign paper ſays it is intended to take poſſeſſion of ancient Greece.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 25.

We learn that the mayor of this city has complained of the deſertion of the blacks from on board the French ſhips now in our port; and, that citizen Moncomble, (aid-de-camp to the captain-general Richepanſe,) has given orders to his diviſion to ſail immediately, requeſting, at the ſame time, that captain La Caille get himſelf ready for ſea.

Auguſt 26.

By the Perſeus, from Jamaica, we have received papers to the 31ſt of July.

A French man of war brig arrived at Kingſton the 28th ult. from Aligator Pond, to requeſt aſſiſtance for the French frigate La Cocarde on ſhore there.

The French frigate La Romaine, having on board 500 negroes, put into Port Royal for water and proviſions with which ſhe was abundantly ſupplied; ſhe and the above brig then ſailed, accompanied by two Britiſh frigates, to eſcort them ſome diſtance from the iſland. The Kingſton papers ſay, that their viſit to that iſland was rather myſterious, and their motives were thought to be not of a friendly nature. (The above, probably, are part of the ſquadron deſtined for this port.)

Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort [*Ken.*] *Auguſt 4.*

"A gentleman of reſpectability from Nachez, which place he left on the 14th July, informs that flour was ſelling at two dollars and a half per barrel at vendue, and other articles of produce equally low, excepting whiſkey which was briſk at one dollar per gallon—That the French had not arrived in Louiſiana, but were daily expected—That diſpatches had been received by the Spaniſh commandants, which was thought related to the arrival of the French, and which created lively ſenſations in the Miſſiſſippi territory, it being thought they would make troubleſome neighbours."

The French frigate La Romaine, of 44 guns, having on board between 4 and 500 negroes, has arrived at the quarantine ground. This is the frigate mentioned in yeſterday's Gazette, as having been at Port-Royal, (Jam.) where ſhe got a ſupply of proviſions. We learn that ſhe was refuſed admittance into the port of Dominique.

It is ſaid, that according to the records of entries at the cuſtom-houſe, as many as nineteen hundred veſſels navigate the North or Hudſon river.

By the information preſented to the Britiſh houſe of commons reſpecting the iſland of Trinidad, it appears that 400 allotments of land had been appropriated under the Spaniſh government, and that there remains at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh government the vaſt tract of 2720 diviſions of land of 320 acres each, or 870,400 acres in all. It likewiſe appears that the white inhabitants, at the time it was taken, were 2151; free people of colour, 4476; ſlaves 10,009; Indians, 1082.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

A letter dated Natchez, the 11th June laſt, from a gentleman who lately deſcended the river, contains the following intereſting intelligence.

"We were attacked by robbers near the mouth of the White river, and a breeze ſpringing up, prevented us from being boarded by two perogues, having in each 6 men, well armed. They hailed us from the ſhore, telling us they wiſhed to purchaſe ſome trifles, and on our refuſing to land they commenced the purſuit. They originally conſiſted of three companies, and were commanded by a perſon named Maſon, who has left the camp at White river, and ſcours the road through the wilderneſs.—About two weeks ago they attacked a merchant boat, and took poſſeſſion of it, after having killed one of the people on board."

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

Died yesterday in this city, Mrs. Riser, aged 103 years, 4 months, and some days. She has lived in three centuries, being born in 1698.

BALTIMORE, August 30.

A number of the principal sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, from Buffaloe's Creek, visited Albany last week; and we are informed have concluded a treaty with this state, by which they cede their title to all the lands reserved along the Niagara river from Buffaloe's Creek to Stedman's farm, including Black Rock. This is doubtless a great acquisition to the state, as well as to the United States, not only on account of the value of the lands, but also as it secures the carrying places at the Niagara Falls, and the most advantageous situation for enabling a military post to guard that important pass.

Another object of these chiefs in visiting our seat of government, we are informed, was to intercede for one of their friends, an Indian, who it is alleged has unfortunately killed a white man, and which has produced some agitation in that quarter. These Indians state, that FIVE instances have happened since the peace where Indians of their nation have been inhumanly murdered by the white people, and that in no instance have the perpetrators been punished for these crimes, and that this is the first instance on their part.—They say they have been assiduous in cautioning their young warriors to guard against evils of this kind, and they should therefore think it cruel if their brother should suffer death for this act, especially as it is said to have been done unintentionally, under the influence of intoxication and passion. They wished, if possible, that he might be admitted to bail until trial, stating that imprisonment to an Indian is worse than death. This, however, could not be done. They have certainly acted with great candour and magnanimity in delivering up the accused, who is a near relation of one of the principal chiefs, and belongs to one of the first families in the nation.

Although these chiefs could not obtain the full object of their wishes in the present instance, we are told that they have returned to their nation perfectly satisfied with the treatment which they have received from our executive, and with the assurance he gave them that their unfortunate brother would be treated with every degree of lenity and humanity which the mildness of our laws admit.

[*Albany Gazette.*]

A letter from Paris, received at London, states, that a treaty between the Ottoman Porte and the French republic is concluded. The conditions of this treaty are, it is said, very advantageous to the Ottoman Porte, and appear very irreconcileable with the opinion which has been entertained by the public, that a project is in agitation to dismember the Turkish empire, and divide it among the different powers of Europe.

The discovery of a preventitive of flies destroying turnip crops, for which two hundred guineas were given at Mr. Corke's sheep-shearing, is to sow two pounds of radish seed, which is found so as to attract the flies as to prevent their proving injurious to the turnips.

[*Lon. paper.*]

Annapolis, September 2.

To the Editor of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

IN your last paper, you have treated us with an address, under the signature of Patrick Fitzpatrick, which, I believe in my conscience, not one in ten of your readers fairly comprehends. It may be deviliſh smart and clever, for ought I know; but if it be, there are mighty few people, besides the author and his friends, that can see it.

For my part, I believe there is no such *puppy* on Elk-Ridge, or any where else, as a *man* of the noble name of *Fitzpatrick*, who would write such a piece. I now challenge the author to give his true name to the printer. I will not suffer, as long as I have a drop of right blood in my veins, that a fellow shall, with impunity, run down the customs of my country, which I know to be founded on good sense and honour.

Take notice, my dear Sir, that I do not speak of him as one of my countrymen, but as a fellow, who, like a wolf in sheep's cloathing, appears in the garb of an Irishman, when it is most likely that he is no better than a paltry Dutchman, or what we used to call a *buckskin*. By my soul, I care not, when I am angry, whom I offend by speaking the truth. A *buckskin* or a *Dutchman* I am sure he is.

I am the more provoked at the fellow, because in the beginning I thought him a real Irishman, giving an account of his own honourable deeds, and of the laudable practice of his country. But a worthy, sensible lady, set me right in this particular; and convinced me the scoundrel was only laughing at *us*, and *duellists* too, in every part of the universal world.

I will, however, let Fitzpatrick be what he may be, true or false, condescend to enter into an honest, serious defence of the practice of single combat in a private quarrel. I demand in the first place, "does not every man belong to himself, so far that he can do as he pleases with his own body?" If he is fortunate enough to kill another, who enters the field of honour with him, is not every thing fair as it ought to be?

Again—If a man insults me, shall I not be reckoned a paltroon if I do not resent it like a man? and had not a man better be dead than to pass for a coward amongst his brave honest countrymen?—Answer me these things the man who can.

I have, I think, in few words, said full enough to expose the folly of Mr. Fitzpatrick, or of any other man who is against duelling. But I have heard many silly people, whom I believe to talk so because they are paltroons.—I have heard them, I say, talk as if there were certain known laws of the living God, prohibiting duels.—But where in the devil's name, are these laws to be met with? They are not written in any well authenticated book, that I have ever seen. No! it is the book of nature only, as the noble Thomas Paine declares, which contains the laws of God; and I am sure, that although I can read that book as well as another, I never saw in it any such thing.—Does not nature stir up a man to revenge an insult, or wrong? Is not every thing which nature directs, agreeable to her own laws?—Can there be any laws above the laws of nature? And if, instead of way-laying my enemy, and knocking him down, *I* choose to give him an equal chance, and *he* chooses to fight me, do I not behave nobly by him? They may say I act like a fool. But that is none of their concern. I say, he that meets me fairly, on my invitation, and acts according to the rules agreed on by the seconds, gives me entire satisfaction, even if *he* kills *me*. and *I* do not touch *him*. I maintain this, even if he has spoiled my daughter, or taken away my good name, or robbed me of the wife of my bosom.

By the Lord, the whole matter is as clear to me as the nose can possibly be on Fitzpatrick's brazen face, or as clear as it is that the sun is shining at 12 o'clock, in a fine serene day.

Some men, that pretend to more learning and wisdom than common, speak of the wonderful brave men of antiquity, such as Achilles, Agamemnon, Ulysses, &c. But who knows whether such men ever lived at all? But they talk too of Themistocles, Augustus Cæsar, and Anthony and Cicero, and of many others, who surely did *live*, and who quarrelled and abused or received abuse like pick-pockets; and yet never thought of fighting a single combat on account of a private quarrel.—Did not, now, I ask, some of them do worse? Did not they contrive to kill their adversaries, both publicly and privately, without giving them a fair chance.—In the name of 40,000 devils (you must excuse me, my dear fellow, for being angry) is it not better, and more manly and christian-like, for men to fight each other, fairly as we do, than to pick an opportunity, and knock them down behind their backs? Depend upon it, when a true hearted fellow receives an insult or wrong, he must, if he has any feeling at all, resolve on some kind of revenge. This is one of nature's first laws—But in these times, a true man never dreams of any thing but a fair honest fight—He engages as a second, a friend, or a common acquaintance only, or even a stranger, as the case may be, and he sends his challenge, his adversary accepts, and gets *his* second—the seconds agree upon the rules, and the principals then fight—sometimes one, sometimes each is killed or wounded. Sometimes one is killed and the other wounded. Or one is killed, or wounded, and the other escapes free. After the battle the affair ends as it ought to do. If both are killed, it is no great matter. They were certainly to die at one time or another. And more than one half of those that fall have the free leave of their nearest relations. If both survive, and the seconds speak well of their behaviour, they are esteemed brave men all the rest of their lives.

I do not like to waste words, and therefore I have given, in few words, all the argumentations used in my country, or in any other country.

Master "*Patrick Fitzpatrick*" may take his choice. Will he give in his true name, like a man, and take his choice of his three sets of duelling rules? Or will he meet me in the field of serious argument? I swear by the precious saint, which is his pretended namesake, that even if he chooses the latter, and I can find him out, I'll force him also to choose the former; or he shall have something more than the taste of a good cudgel.

And now, Mr. Editor, you must know, that I had serious thoughts of making *you* give up the true name of this same *Patrick Fitzpatrick*, but I was told by a countryman, a great scholar, and a politician, who has lived a great while in America, and who has more sense than I can pretend to myself, that the fredom of the press is a thing which the true sons of liberty all over the world ought to defend. So I let *you* alone. Only print this neatly, as you are as capable of doing as any man alive, and I will not ask where Paddy Fitzpatrick skulks, but never will I quit watching until I catch him; and then he may escape me, if he can.

CLEMENT O'FIER.

Annapolis, August 28, 1802.

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD, on the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

THE personal property of said PHILEMON BROWN, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

September 1, 1802.

THE subscriber wants to engage, for the ensuing year, a person who is well acquainted with farming, and can carry sufficient authority, to take charge of a farm and parcel of hands, on the south side of Severn river; for such an one liberal wages will be given; none need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1802.

THOMAS SHAW

Has removed his store opposite to Mr. JOSEPH EVANS's, where he offers for sale the following articles,

A HANDSOME well toned Piano forte, prints of Jefferson, Columbus, the Apotheosis of Washington, and the Death of general Wolfe.

Dressing glasses, japanned tea trays, plate warmers, dressing boxes, bottle coasters, bread and knife trays, plated, brass and japanned candlesticks, chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, plated tea urns, castors, cans and goblets, mahogany knife cases, japanned and satin wood tea caddies, brass andirons, fenders, shovels tongs, and cinder sifters, writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, wafers, ink-stands, & slates, Reeve's patent water colours, India ink and rubber, colour tyles, black lead and camel hair pencils, and silver pencil cases, watch keys, seals, penknives, scissors, sleeve buttons, tooth brushes, and court plaister, iron, brass and stock door locks, cupboard, desk, trunk and drawer ditto, planes, hammers, chisels, screw drivers, nails, screws, tacks, sprigs, bolts, hinges, latches, commode handles, cloak pins, knives and forks, gun locks, boot hooks, snuffers and snuffer trays, house brooms, hearth ditto, white wash, shoe, furniture, and scrubbing brushes, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, salts, goblets, punch glasses, plates, dishes, mugs, bowls and pitchers.

Teas, sugars, coffee, rice, pearl barley, sago, mace, allspice, nutmegs, starch, pepper, mustard, soap and candles, brandy, spirit, gin, whiskey, &c. with sundry other articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, August 21, 1802. 2

Lands for Sale.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 9th day of September next on the premises,

THREE hundred and fifty-two acres of LAND, 4 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, 12 from Baltimore-town, and 20 from Annapolis; there is a small field cleared on this place, some log buildings, a spring of good water within a few steps of the door, a stream running through the land sufficient to carry a mill in the dryest season, and a good mill-seat thereon, any quantity of wood and timber of the best kind; 50 or 60 acres of meadow may be made at a small expence. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the remainder in one and two years, with interest. And, on Friday the 10th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 190 acres of land, on the head of South river, 6 miles from Annapolis; this land is adjoining the lands of Brice J. Worthington, Esq; and such as the common South river lands; there is on this farm some old buildings, a plenty of fruit, springs of good water, timber and wood in abundance, any quantity of cedar posts and chesnut rails may be got here; terms as above. And, on Saturday the 11th of the same month, will be sold, on the premises, 161½ acres of land, 6 miles from Annapolis, lying on Broad Creek, South river, and adjoining the lands of John Worthington, Esq; this is a handsome little farm, the buildings in good repair, a variety of fruit of the best kind, springs of good water convenient to the house, a plenty of timber and wood; this place has the advantage of a productive fishery; terms as above. The sale will begin each day at 11 o'clock, and attendance given; deeds executed when the terms of sale are complied with.

JOHN BURGESS,
MATILDA BURGESS,
2X SAMUEL BURGESS,
CALEB BURGESS,
REZIN SPURRIER, and WIFE.

Annapolis, August 4, 1802.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 3

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. L. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 10

STATE OF MARYLAND,
In CHANCERY, August 7, 1802.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Nicholas Carroll, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, William Smith, Abraham Vanbibber, and Isaac Vanbibber.

vs.

Anne Ogle, Rebecca Dulany, John Tasker Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betsey Landon Ball, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jeckall Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Jane Jones, Sophia Carter, Julia Carter, Anne Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, Charles Lowndes, Levi Gantt, Harriot Gantt, and Benjamin Lowndes.

THE object of the bill is to obtain the recording of an indenture of bargain and sale from Benjamin Tasker, deceased, the ancestor of the defendants, whose heirs at law they are stated to be, to Daniel Dulany, and company, for a tract of land called PINEY GROVE, which indenture bears date July 2d, 1751, and was duly acknowledged on the 9th of the same month, but hath not yet been recorded, the omission to record not having proceeded from a fraudulent design or intention in any person whatever; the bill states, that the said conveyance was for the use of the said Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, son of Daniel, Doctor Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, and Benjamin Tasker, jun. and their heirs, in equal fifth parts, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants; that their interest and estate under the said indenture hath passed by sundry devises and mesne conveyances to the complainants, in fee simple, as tenants in common, who are now seized and possessed of the said land; that the said Benjamin Tasker, the bargainor, died intestate, leaving four daughters his only children and co-heiresses at law, of whom Anne Ogle and Rebecca Dulany, the defendants, are alive; that Frances Carter and Elizabeth Lowndes, the other two of the said daughters, are dead; and that the other defendants are, by marriage or descent, their representatives and heirs at law.

The bill further states, that the defendant Rebecca Dulany resides in the state of Rhode-Island, the defendants John Tasker Carter, George Carter, Robert Mitchell, Priscilla Mitchell, Spencer Ball, Betty Landon, John James Maund, Harriot Lucy Maund, John Chenn, Sarah Fairfax Chenn, Harriot Peck, John Carter Peck, Emanuel Peck, Hugh Quinlan, Tasker Carter Quinlan, Thomas Jones, Francis Tasker Jones, Thomas Jones, the younger, Sarah Jekall Jones, and Elizabeth Jones, reside in the state of Virginia; and that the defendants Charles Lowndes, Francis Lowndes, Benjamin Stoddert, Benjamin Stoddert, the younger, Elizabeth, Anne, Harriot, Richard, William, Rebecca, and Christopher Stoddert, reside in George-town, in the district of Columbia; it is, on the complainants motion, ordered, that they procure a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer and in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of September next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants, and all other persons (if any there be) who are heirs of the said Benjamin Tasker, deceased, may have notice of the complainants application, and of the substance and object of their bill, and that each of the said heirs may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in December next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

Annapolis and George-Town MAIL-STAGE,

To run twice a week after the first of September next.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the mail-stage will leave Mr. Caton's inn, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Thursday, (after the above date) at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at George-town at six, P. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave M'Laughlin's tavern, George-town, every Wednesday and Saturday, at five o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at six P. M. Fare, three dollars for each passenger, with an allowance of 20lbs. baggage—150lbs extra baggage to pay the same as a passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.

HENRY COOKE,
THOMAS COOKENDERFER,
Proprietors.
August 11, 1802. 3

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
June 9, 1802. 10

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 11th of September next, at the house of the subscriber, at 11 o'clock,

THE personal estate of the late MARTHA MARRIOTT, consisting of black cattle, sheep, hogs, and one valuable horse; likewise a quantity of household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser to give bond, or note, with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated.

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Executor.
August 19, 1802. 3X

To the Amateurs of Dancing.

THOSE who are desirous of becoming proficients in the polite art of dancing, are respectfully informed that Mr. Duport's SCHOOL will open by the beginning of September for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen, who will have the best opportunity that has ever offered itself in this city of perfecting themselves in different characters of dances, such as cadriels; of which Mr. Duport is the original composer in America, a variety of cotillions received yearly from Paris, allemande, Waltz de la cour minuet and gavotte, with the Devonshire minuet, and several fancy dances the most in vogue.

Mr. Duport's superiority in the various branches of his profession, the result of twenty years experience, is universally acknowledged by the first judges of the art.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by the pupils of Mr. Duport is, that after six months instruction from him, they never require the assistance of any other master, but become themselves competent judges of the performance of others.

N. B. Those who honour Mr. Duport with their commands, or require further particulars, will please to apply to him in West-street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. B. Fowler, where cotillions and country dances of his own composition may be had. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of NYOL D'LALLIE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.
August 17, 1802. 3X

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 12

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange. 7

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue casimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county, Maryland.
June 21, 1802. 5

I WILL SELL my plantation, on the north side of Severn river, containing from 900 to 1000 acres of land, with the improvements, &c. This tract of land is so well known for its valuable situation and prime quality of soil, that a further description is supposed unnecessary. Any person inclined to purchase will please to make application by letter, or personally, to the subscriber, Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. The terms of sale will be reasonable, provided a part of the money is paid down. 2

JOHN HESSELIUS.
August 11, 1802.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to do the house work of a small family; also a boy about twelve years of age. None need apply without being well recommended.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid, county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.
Annapolis, July 21, 1802. 6X

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802. 9X

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of STEPHEN,
Executors.
July 26, 1802. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Absalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.
Annapolis, July 29, 1802. 6

LOST,
Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume. A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of
JAMES BRICE.
Baltimore, July 17, 1802. 6

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, that he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about six feet high, has a scar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his speech; his cloathing a Bath coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.
July 23, 1802. X

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured, by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago—He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent tramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of spirits	Melancholy
Loss of appetite	Gout in the stomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hysterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand* persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœted stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

MR. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the possession of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1808.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines administered*, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons, in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to restore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. 22

ANNAPOLIS:
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